

FOR SALE,
7000 bushels SALT, suitable
for the Fisheries.

Apply to
Joseph Smith,
Upper end of King-street

March 7.
Just Published,
by ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationery Store, King-street,
A NEW EDITION OF THE
ENGLISH READER:

Pieces in Prose and Poetry,
Selected from the best writers, designed
to assist young persons to read with propriety
and effect; to improve their language and
manners, and to inculcate some of the most
important principles of piety and virtue; with
new preliminary observations on the properties
of good reading. By LINDLEY MURRAY,
author of English grammar, exercise
books, &c. Price 75 cents, bound in strong and durable
leather.
March 16.

400 Acres of most valuable
KENHAWA LAND
offered for sale at the very reduced price
of Five Dollars per acre. This tract is the
10,000 chosen by Gen. Washington, and lying on the
hawa river. Gabriel Lewis, Esq. living
in Lexington, or the Surveyor of Kenhaw
county, can give a proper description of this
tract. It is certainly rated very low, the whole
being valued at \$10 per acre. Half the
amount in hand, a credit will be allowed for
balance. Apply to

George W. P. Custis,
ington House, near Alex-

andria, D. C. March 9.

The Editor of the Lexington paper
please publish this advertisement once a week
for three weeks, and have it inserted in
more papers, as near the property as possible,
and transmit his account to Mr. Snow,
editor of the Advertiser, in Alexandria.

PUBLIC SALE.

virtue of a deed of trust from Andrew
Ramsay and Catharine his wife, and William
Ramsay, to the subscriber, to secure the
payment of certain sums of money to the
Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale,
at public auction, on the premises, on the
14th day of May next, in the town of
Alexandria, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
viz.

One Lot or parcel of ground,
on the south side of King-street, and
the eastward of Fairfax-street, extending
King-street 25 feet, thence southward
a line parallel to Fairfax-street, 82 feet,
twelve foot alley. On this lot there are
good frame store houses.

One other Lot, situate to the
hward of Queen-street, and on the east
of Fairfax-street, and extending there-
27 feet 9 inches, thence eastwardly and
parallel to Queen-street 90 feet.

ALSO,
One other Lot on Thompson's
extending on said alley and binding
on 44 feet 8 inches, by 83 feet deep.
Credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months
be given to the purchaser, on his giving
notes, with an approved indorser, for the
payment of the purchase money in three equal
payments, and a deed of trust on the prop-
erty.

Ludwell Lee, Trustee.

March 14.

PUBLIC SALE.

unto a deed of trust to the subscriber
John Potts and Eliza his wife, to
the payment of certain sums of money
to the bank of Alexandria, from George
W. P. Custis and Company, will be exposed to sale,
public auction, on the 14th day of May
next, on the premises,

certain piece of Land, with
improvements thereon, now in the tenancy
of Mr. Jonathan Swift, and
Oronoko, Pendleton, Patrick and
Terry streets.

ALSO,
One equal undivided Moity of
acres of Land, contiguous to
own of Alexandria, near the powder-
and adjoining the lands of Charles Lee,
Philip R. Kendall, deceased. A credit of
six, twelve, and eighteen months, will be given
to the purchaser, on his giving his notes,
with an approved indorser, for the payment
of the purchase money in three equal
payments, and a deed of trust on the lands purchased, will be

Ludwell Lee, Trustee.

March 13.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1807.

[No. 1865.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in

the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established,

can at any time be viewed and purchased at the

lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

FOR SALE,

An ANCHOR, of about 350 wt.
and STAY, ready fitted for a vessel of 150
tons, entirely new and of the best English
copperage.

Apply to

Mordecai Miller.

March 20.

6 Hds. best retailing Molasses
40 barrels of nice Tanner's Oil.
20 bags of heavy Black Pepper
3 pipes of French Brandy
3 do. Holland Gin, and
1 box of brown Platillas.

A part of the above Goods are consigned,
and will be sold unusually low by

M. MILLER.

March 10.

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BEER—Boston inspection—
No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate
terms.

Feb. 3—d

Marsteller and Young,
have just received, and will sell low if taken
from on board,

3000 bushels Turks Island Salt.

ALSO,
17 Tiers Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half-do. do. do.
6 pipe Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

3 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine, of a super-

quarter casks do. do.

3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.

6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 gr. casks Sherry Wine of excellent

11 do. do. Malaga do. quality.

Dozen of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Herbs Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.

ALSO,

10 quarter casks Port Wine

10 boxes Spermaceti Candles

12 kegs fresh Raisins

For sale by

James Sanderson.

January 19.

For Sale or Rent,

A WELL finished three story BRICK

DWELLING HOUSE, containing 7

rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke

house, coach house and stable and other ne-

cessary buildings all of brick, situated on Roy-

al street, a few doors from Gadsby's,

and the market. For particulars apply to

Robert Patton.

January 9.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three

story BRICK WREHOUSE on King-street,

occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.

Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL

Of about 2000 barrel
burthen, to load for a
port in ENGLAND, to
which immediate dispatch

will be given. Apply to

JAMES PATTON.

February 27.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who shall be in arrears for
Taxes, due the corporation of Alexan-
dria, after the first day of April next, need
look for no longer indulgence, but may be as-
sured that I shall proceed to distress every de-
ficient.

By order of council.

Abel Janney, Collector.

March 9.

For Sale,

(Now landing from sloop Mary-Ann.)
20 Quarter casks Sherry Wine.

And in Store,

6000 bushels salt suitable for the fisheries

8000 lbs. Coffee.

Wadsworth & Butler.

March 5.

Salt, Wine, and Fruit.

The CARGO of the Brig AUGUSTA, Cap-
tain Davis, from Lisbon;

For sale, by

Lawrason and Fowle.

CONSISTING OF

2300 bushels COARSE SALT, suitable for
the fisheries.

26 quarter casks Lisbon Wine.

28 boxes Lemons.

10 do. Oranges.

8 nests Baskets.

February 23.

Spanish Hides.

1500 large heavy Spanish Hides

6000 wt. fine green Coffee—and

600 wt. Indigo, Spanish Flotant

For sale by

M. MILLER.

February 23.

A TANNERY.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A TANNERY, with convenient improve-
ments thereon, in the town of Center-

ville. Apply to Mr. Daniel Harrington at the

premises, or to the subscriber in Alexandria.

JOHN G. LADD.

February 25.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu-
pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated

for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mod-
erate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

Suwarro Boots.

R. ESPECIALLY informs the public
that he manufactures Suwarro Boots

with all the modern improvements, warranted

equal to any in the United States. After ma-

ny years of experience in his business, he has

discovered a new method of retaining the elas-

ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-

it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of

various descriptions, viz. Suwarro—Fair-

Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,

Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,

Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit

the Suwarro, equal to the tick boots.—

Gentlemen will please to call and see for

themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Debate on the resolution offered by Mr. Broom, to make further provision by law to secure the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus to persons in custody under or by colour of the authority of the U. States.

(*Mr. Broom's Speech concluded.*)

Without the most prompt attention to the preservation of our privileges, we may have the form, but we shall not long have the substance of a free government; and of all governments, I think that the worst, where the sound of liberty supplies the place of the reality, and a thousand petty tyrants take shelter under the cloak of republicanism. This resolution is opposed by a gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Bidwell) on two grounds. First, that we must necessarily decide on the innocence or guilt of gen. Wilkinson—Second, that the laws are already sufficient. With respect to the first, I have already contended that the law, providing only for future cases, will have no retroactive effect. I would be sorry to try gen. Wilkinson or any other person, without suffering him to be heard; but we know from his own letters that the laws have been violated—we know that these violations seriously affect the dearest rights of the citizen, and we cannot deny that such violations ought to be guarded against by efficient laws. These facts then are sufficient to justify an inquiry, whether such efficient laws do exist; and as they are facts which no one will deny, it cannot injure gen. W. or any other person if we make laws to guard against the recurrence of them in future. It is said these men could not be tried at New Orleans—it is not material to involve in our discussion this question; for if they could not be tried they might have been imprisoned there until they were transferred according to law to the place where a trial could be had—but it can never be justifiable in a military officer to seize and deport to any part of the U. S. any citizen whom he might suspect of guilt. If it were admitted an officer might carry a man from place to place until he found judges and juries disposed to convict—the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. Gen. Wilkinson's zeal may have been sincere and his motives pure, and the pressure of circumstances such as to make him feel justifiable in his conduct—but, sir, we never can with safety entrust such unlimited discretion to any military officer; and such conduct, however innocent the motives, ought to be guarded against by the most severe laws.

The second objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts is, that the laws are already sufficient. They surely have not been effectual to prevent the abuse of the privilege of habeas corpus. This writ was issued at New Orleans and gen. Wilkinson in open court took upon himself the responsibility of refusing to obey it. The writ was issued at Charleston and the officer refused to obey it—and the military continued in possession of their prisoner until they arrived at the place of their destination. The people of England never considered the writ of habeas corpus perfectly secure until it was strengthened by the statute of Charles. It seems generally agreed that provisions similar to that statute would be useful; but some gentlemen say that it extends to the U. S. and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) admits that if it does not extend, similar provisions ought to be made. Statutes declaratory of the common law are sometimes received in our courts; but I believe that it never was considered that penal statutes could extend without express legislative provision. In Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York, and perhaps other states, laws have been made to supply the provisions of the statute of Charles, and upon the principle that the statute did not extend. If these provisions are useful and there could be a doubt about the statute, the laws of the U. S. ought to provide, although the constitution secures the privilege, and the laws authorise the judges to grant the writ, yet without penalties the privilege is too liable to be abused. If an officer refuses obedience to the writ of habeas corpus, what remedy has the injured party? he must sue for false imprisonment, and if any prejudice exists against him, or in favor of the officer, he will recover only nominal damages. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Eppes) avows, that if he was on the jury, he

would give no damages if he was convinced the officer acted with honest intentions; and we can well conceive such prejudice to exist against a man charged with a heinous offence, as would prevent him from recovering real damages; for the abhorrence of the crime is often transferred to the party accused.

When illegal conduct is committed under color of authority, the whole community is affected, and an atonement ought to be made to society as well as to the individual.

The remedy for false imprisonment should still exist; but the officer should be subject to a penalty not to be assessed at the discretion of the jury, but to be fixed by law. The officer should also, having abused his power, be forever disqualified from holding any place of profit, honor, or trust, under the U. States. By this, no man would be deprived of a trial by jury, because the penalty and disqualification, should only attach, upon being found guilty by a verdict of a jury. It is objected by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Early) that this resolution is not brought forward in due time. To this I answer that the events that have given rise to it are of recent origin. The gentleman also objects that we should be obliged to call on the president for information. If he is afraid of such information, it surely furnishes some reason to suspect, that there is something rotten. I do not charge the executive with the conduct of general Wilkinson, the share of responsibility which may belong to that quarter depends on circumstances with which we are probably unacquainted, and on the course which they may hereafter pursue.

Mr. Jackson (Va.) had hoped that the gentleman from Delaware would have contented himself with protesting his regard for the rights of the citizen, and not troubled the house with the long speech he had delivered on the occasion. Mr. J. said it gave him an alarm to find such sympathy for men guilty of the most atrocious crimes. Treason in some countries may be an act of magnanimity, but here it is the worst of all crimes, because it aims at the destruction of the best government and the happiest state of society in the world.

Mr. J. deprecated legislating from the impulse of the moment. It had proved the bane of that party under whose banners the gentleman from Delaware had marshalled himself. If a man ventured to expose the conduct of the then existing administration, he was to be gagged with the sedition law; if he failed in showing due respect to the ruling powers, he was to be transported by the alien act. Mr. J. conceived that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus were simply secured by the constitution, an authority paramount to any act of the legislature. It was in his opinion so guarded as even to endanger the acquittal of criminals.

Mr. J. proceeded to observe that if any officer will violate the constitution and take the responsibility, it is in vain to make laws in order to prevent it. But were there no circumstances to justify Wilkinson? He saw treason lurking on every side. There are cases in which necessity affords a complete palliation. The president's message does not confirm the declaration of the gentleman from Delaware that there were no grounds for charge against Alexander. Mr. J. here read Wilkinson's affidavit. Does it not show that they are all linked together? Wilkinson believed, and no doubt justly, that these persons could not be safely imprisoned at New Orleans. When it appeared that the judges, at least one of them, was desirous not to oppose the treason, it would have been madness in the extreme to have left the traitors there, and especially when it was expected that Burr would soon arrive with a powerful force.

The relief for abuses of the writ of habeas corpus is in trial by jury. This is the best relief. But the violator is also liable to impeachment and is amenable to the government. The outrages spoken of have a remedy; the privilege of the writ is amply secured. If the constitution has been broken, a law would also have been broken in the same circumstances. Mr. J. then concluded by announcing his determination to vote against the reference of the resolution.

Several members were rising to speak, when an adjournment was moved and carried—ayes 60.

Wednesday, February 18.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the house resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Broom, to refer his resolution relative

to the writ of habeas corpus, to a committee of the whole house—Ayes 49—Noses 33.

Mr. Elliot (Vt.) Mr. Speaker, I made several efforts, sir, during the discussion of yesterday, to become entitled to the privilege of addressing yourself and the house, upon the present question, in which I was unfortunately disappointed. Had I succeeded, my remarks would have been very concise, and I feel no disposition even now to render them tedious. I shall take occasion, however, at the outset, to declare that I experience some of that fastidious delicacy with which the minds of some gentlemen appear to be impressed, in relation to this motion. I have no ambition to be considered one of those "silly ducking observants, who trim their duties nicely," on a question of this character, on a subject of this magnitude. Nor do I discover that profound darkness which the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Early) has described. I grope in no gloom. All is light and luminous around me. The path is plain. The way is clear and easy rounded with no difficulties.

Gentlemen have generally been disposed, and I think with great propriety, to consider the subject in two points of view—First, to examine the merits of the proposed resolution upon general principles, abstracted from all connexion with events that have occurred, either recent or distant. Secondly, to consider the propriety of exercising the supreme legislative power to preclude the recurrence of events which have sacrificed for a time "the holy attributes of the constitution," to borrow the language of the great violator of the constitution himself, at the shrine of military power.

Upon the first point gentlemen who have expressed their sentiments have been unanimous, or nearly so, in declaring that legal provisions of the kind now contemplated ought to be made, at a proper time, if those now existing are insufficient and inoperative. Those who have told us that the British statutes upon the subject of the writ of habeas corpus are in force in the United States, or even that it is doubtful whether they are so or not, need not have told us that they are not professional men; it was a work of supererogation.—No professional man could for a moment entertain the idea that the statutes of Great Britain are laws of the United States. The question may be considered as undetermined, whether the common law of England or any part of it which has not been expressly recognized by our constitution and statutes, is law in the United States, considered in their federal character; it is at least well known that upon that question a unanimous opinion does not exist in the first judicial tribunal of our country. For one, I do not believe that the United States at the United States, possess any code of Common Law. I know of no laws of the Union but the constitution and the statutes—That constitution and those statutes have recognized, or rather referred to certain portions of the common law, and particularly to certain technical common law terms and rules, as rules of practice in the federal courts; and beyond those the courts have no common law powers. At all events we have not adopted any of the British statutes, and particularly, and by mere implication too, statutes highly penal in their operation. The doctrine is too absurd to be countenanced upon serious reflection, by any man of common discernment. The constitution has declared that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of invasion or rebellion, the public safety shall require it." But neither the constitution nor your laws have made it a positive duty of the courts to issue the writ in any particular case; still less have they secured the performance of that duty by any penal sanctions. Can it then be improper to provide means to coerce the courts and officers of the United States in this particular, and to leave to all our citizens, at all times and under all circumstances, such an invaluable constitutional privilege? Very few will deny or doubt the propriety of the measure. But many say that it is ill timed and the question of time naturally introduces us to the second scene of discussion.

[*Mr. Elliot's Speech to be continued.*]

Ice Cream.

AS application has several times been made to the subscriber for *Ice Cream*, this is to inform the public that he will in future have it every SATURDAY, when such as want may be supplied.

Also—*Cat's Feet Jelly* for sale.

Matthew Eakin.

March 21.

2aw3w

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Anclam, Jan. 3. General Mortier was preparing to enter Swedish Pomerania, and general Harfield was preparing to receive him. He has a strong garrison, and 3000 Swedes in Regen, with a numerous artillery. The French received continual reinforcements.

Bade, Dec. 23.

What has been said of the treaty between Russia and Turkey is false. The Muscovites are alarmed at the movements of Russia, and the Russian commanders have demanded reinforcements. The Schah of Persia is also said to intend to repulse the unjust aggressions of the Russians, and enter Georgia.

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Hamburg, Jan. 3. A traveller lately from Sweden informs that the sense of the nation is not in favor of the present measures of that crown, and that many are favorable to the Poles. That the king is so well acquainted with the opinions at Stockholm, that he resides at Malmo. He does not appear to want to enter into the war, but only to defend Pomerania. Some negotiations with the French are expected. All diplomatic relations between Hamburg and Sweden had ceased. A general impatience was discovered to find out what would be done at Copenhagen. The courier from the headquarters of the French emperor had not returned. Denmark had received propositions from England, but they had not been encouraged. In Stockholm, on the 25th Dec., the king of Sweden had published a decree to be read in all the churches to prevent all Jews from entering his dominions. A singular method of being revenged on the French,

Munich, Jan. 4. No town is without orders for recruits. Braunschweig is to be in the best state of defence.

Paris, Jan. 14. It is reported that the emperor will soon return to Paris. That the French army during the rigor of the season, is still impatient for victory, but that the emperor wishes, by an honorable repose, to prepare his army for future victories, while he attends to the great concerns of his empire.

A letter from Berlin, dated Dec. 21, describes that city as a surprising proof of what the genius of a great man can do in a country where nature gives him little assistance. In this city every thing is splendid, and nothing solid. In the greatest seaport the manufactures are deserted. The streets abound with beggars. The inhabitants of the superb buildings which captivate the beholder, are involved in debts. Their furniture wants riches and taste. The nobility of the city are generally poor, and excepting some families and bankers the estates are small. The females incline to indulge in considerable expense. The necessities of life are as high as at Paris. In Potsdam every thing is adapted to engage the traveller. The great Frederick planned the architecture of this favorite spot, but he could not supply inhabitants enjoying the riches and ease which these buildings display.—A grand appearance distinguishes the front of these buildings, but poverty inhabits them.

Mentz, Dec. 26. A German Journal which has great circulation says, "The position of Russia at the present moment is awful. An innumerable French army is marching through Poland, which itself is also collecting all its forces to profit by an opportunity which may never again offer, for the recovery and establish-

The arriva ship Packer, sage of 26 da us full files of 12th of Feb.

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A Russia stract of ou battle of Pul will be seen forced even partial victor order, and i did not thin —The battle ground dear

Anclam, Jan. 3.
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Bade, Dec. 25.
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ment of its independence. The Turks are rising on the South, determined to avenge their long degradation, and forever to prevent its return. In fine, Persia which has already sent an ambassador to Napoleon, will not suffer to escape so favorable an opportunity to repulse from its frontiers a dangerous neighbor, who is every day penetrating towards the centre of its empire. These are sure evils to Russia. And should the king of Sweden, attentive to his true interest, profit from the present state of Russia, he might recover the provinces his predecessors lost. Attacked on all sides, insecure on the Baltic and the Black Sea, what resistance could Russia make with its battle bellicose empire to an army of French that could annihilate its resources.

NATCHEZ, February 10.

On Friday morning a duel was fought on the western margin of the Mississippi opposite this city, between the honorable Cowles Mead, and captain Robert Sample, of Wilkinson county. The first fire was exchanged without doing mischief, but at the discharge of the second, Mr. Mead received a wound in his right thigh, of which, we are happy to say, he is fast recovering.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

Copy of a letter from Mr. William Cartwright, to a gentleman in this city, dated

CARTHAGENA, Dec. 15, 1806.

Dear Sir,
AFTER taking my leave of you, I shipped on board the schooner Bee, capt. Huddel, belonging to _____ bound to St. Domingo, and from thence back to Philadelphia. After we arrived in Saint Domingo, and after laying there 5 months the ship called Leander, captain Lewis, came in and chartered the schooner for fifty days; unknown to us where bound to. — We applied to our captain for a discharge. He replied he would not discharge us. We told him we would not go unless he would inform us where the schooner was going. — The captain then sailed the ship Leander, and two boats came along side the Bee, with men armed with pistols and cutlasses; cut & slashed fore and aft decks; threw us in the boat, and took us on board the ship, kept us there till the ship got ready to sail, sent us on board the schooner again, and went to the Spanish Main, and there was taken, sentenced to hard labor in Carthagena for 8 years.

I would be very glad if you would receive my wages from the 20th of Sept. to the 27th of March, twenty five dollars a month. If I should ever return, I shall recover heavy damages for my suffering. — There are nineteen fellow sufferers with me, working every day at digging, with a chain fastened to each. There were fifty seven sentenced, 10 hung.

I remain,
Your much esteemed friend,
Wm. CARTWRIGHT.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Corwetah (Greek Nation) dated March 4, 1807.

"Yesterday Colonel Aaron Burr passed here, conducted, as a prisoner of the United States, by a guard of ten men."

This information is corroborated by a letter received from a gentleman who resides at Fort Stoddart, who says that Mr. Burr passed through that place about ten days previous to the date of the above letter.

BOSTON, March 14.

The arrival yesterday afternoon, of the ship Pallas, captain Scott, in the short passage of 26 days from Liverpool, has given us full files of London papers as late as the 12th of Feb.

French Bulletins, to No. 52 inclusive, are received. It will be seen by the sketches we have given of them, that the last is dated at Warsaw, and that the French head quarters had retrograded. Excepting the capitulation of Breslau, &c. in Silesia, no military event of note had occurred, posterior to the battle of Pultusk.

A Russian official account, and an abstract of other official particulars of the battle of Pultusk, &c. are also given. It will be seen, that the Russians, though forced eventually to retreat, lay claim to a partial victory. — They retired in good order, and the French acknowledge they did not think it prudent to follow them. — The battle was hard fought, and the ground dearly purchased. The Russians

say Bonaparte commanded in person; and we know that one of his aids (Rapp) was wounded; and another (Segur) taken prisoner, and sent to Russia. At the last date the Russian army, under general Kamensky, was concentrated near Wisna, &c. and were speedily to assume offensive operations. The Russians had retired 11 miles from Pultusk previous to the battle of the 26th.

The emperor Napoleon had not (as reported by the Marblehead arrival) quitted his army. The empress Josephine had arrived in Paris.

We have not time to extend our summary.

Sir Samuel Hood, with one 74 and a frigate, touched at Madeira 16th January, on his way to Buenos Ayres. A great number of merchantmen and transports, for the same place, had also touched at Madeira.

February 12.—English 3 per cent. consols 62 1/2.

His Britannic majesty's frigate Greyhound, of 32 guns, and brig Harrier, of 18, have captured a small Dutch squadron in the Indian seas, after a gallant action. The action took place on the 6th of July, between the small Dutch ports of Bouthiap and Bolacomba. The British ships were commanded by captain C. Elphinstone, who gives the following account of the engagement.

"The enemy, for they proved to be a Dutch squadron, immediately drew out in order of battle on the larboard tack under their topsails. The frigate taking her station in the van, an armed ship astern of her, the large ship in the centre, and the corvette in the rear. Fortunately for us, the frigate, by fore-reaching upon her second astern, caused a small opening in their line. It was suggested to me, by Mr. Martin, master of his majesty's ship Greyhound, that if we could close with the enemy, while in that position, our attack might be made to advantage. Accordingly under French colors we bore up as with an intention to speak the frigate, and when within hail all further disguise became unnecessary. We shifted our colors and commenced firing, which was instantly returned with a smartness and spirit that evinced they were fully prepared for the contest. The Harrier, who kept close astern of the Greyhound, on seeing her engaged, bore up and passing between the frigate and her seconds astern, raked them both. The latter with such effect that they bore up in succession to return the fire, thus leaving the frigate separated from them. Being resolved to avail myself of this advantage, and being anxious to be in a position for supporting the Harrier, now engaged in the centre of the enemy's line, I wore close round the frigate's bows, raking her severely while passing; and when on the starboard bow, by throwing our sails aback, we fell into the desired position.

"The cannonade from the Greyhound was now admirable while that of the frigate visibly slackened, and at last, after an action of 40 minutes, wholly ceased. On hailing to know if they had struck, they answered they had; and heat, flame took immediate possession of her; on directing our fire at the ship's stern, by all followed her example, excepting the corvette, who from being in the rear, had suffered little from the action, and now made off towards the shore. Captain Fowbridge immediately went in pursuit of her, sending at the same time a boat to take possession of the large ship, whose fire he had nearly silenced early in the action; perceiving that the corvette sailed remarkably well, and that she could spread more canvas than the Harrier, her mass a dragging being entire, I recalled the latter from a chase which was likely to become fruitless.

"The prizes proved to be the Dutch republican frigate Pallas, of 36 guns, commanded by U. S. Aalters, a captain in the Dutch navy; the Victoria, a two decked ship of about 800 tons, commanded by Klaas Kenken, senior captain in the Dutch Company's service; and the Batavier, a ship of about 500 tons, commanded by William De Val, a captain in the same service; both the Company's ships are armed for the purposes of war, and richly laden with the produce of the Moluccas.

"The ship which escaped, I learn from our prisoners, was the republican corvette William, mounting twenty 24 pounders, and manned with 110 men." The Greyhound and Harrier had 1 man killed and 11 wounded.

The Dutch ships had 10 killed and 39 wounded. The captain, pilot and 4 seamen of the Pallas; and 1 lieutenant and 1 seaman of the Batavier, afterwards died of their wounds.

If the public were not already too well acquainted with the authors, they might well be astonished at the impudence, as they must be horror struck at the nefarious endeavours which have been made to mislead the public, and implicate the character of the federalists with the atrocious proceedings in the western country, of which nothing is more remarkable than that of the many who have been charged as concerned in it; not one single individual appears to have been a federalist. But all—
all—all democrats, save those who have sunk down some stages lower, the real Jacobins.

The artfulness of this insinuation, is almost equal to the baseness and atrocity of the end. It assumes that all who censure the conduct of general Wilkinson, must be friendly to Burr and the other conspirators. The violation of the laws and constitution is a crime, let it be committed for what purpose it may.

Every true federalist will, as we do, earnestly desire that Burr and his associates may be punished if guilty—but will desire at the same time that they may be legally punished, and that the ends of justice may be obtained, without the worst of evils, a deliberate violation of the chartered rights of the citizen. Federalists will not agree to violate the laws and constitution even for the attainment of justice.

Democrats will not only violate the laws to obtain justice, but violate them with greater appetite if the relish of the illegality be heightened to their palate by the sauce of injustice.

By the laws, persons accused of treason are ordained to be tried where the crime was committed. General Wilkinson sends men off to be tried in a distant place—in fact in another country—committing thereby that very outrage which was one of the most just grounds of complaint against England, on which the revolutionary war was waged. Had the British government dared to take such a step during the sedition of 1793 and 1794—Had it sent Thelwall, Tooke, Hardy, Holcroft, &c. to Ireland or Scotland to be tried, these good citizens would certainly have been convicted; but the crown dared not. It appears however, that the grand jury of the Mississippi territory, perfectly agree with us, as their present shews.

N. Y. People's Friend.

GARDENS.

Ploughing Gardens late in the fall, during the winter, or early in the spring, has a beneficial tendency in destroying worms, and causing the eggs of various insects, lodged in the ground to freeze. Many farmers believe they have experienced great benefit from this management.

Noah Webster, esq. whose "useful labors" are equal to his indefatigable pursuit of literature, recommends that the loose bark on fruit trees be carefully scraped off in the fall; this destroyed the eggs of many insects, deposited for shelter during the winter; and at the same time, "nothing is better for a fruit tree than to keep the bark smooth, clean and healthy."

Agriculture hail!
The first, the last, my eager muse shall sing.
And see where bursting through the gloom
of night,

The solar rays with steady step advance.

Hark! Their approach the feathered choir
announce

In sweetest notes. The varied melody
Herds, flocks increase.

* * * * *
Farmer, awake!
Swift let the plough divide the glebe, and tame
The genius of the soil. On thee depends
A family's support. Thy partner
Stands smiling at the door; around her throng
Her ruddy offspring; one she holds aloft;
To thee directs his eyes.

Oft as the citizen,
Envolved long in the town's murky fog,
And breathing air corrupted, sallies forth
To view the beauties of the hill and dale,
The vocal forest and the teeming glebe—
Unusual transports on the scenes rush;
Trade's anxious care he for a while defests—
Around the stranger flocks the infant tribe:
And whilst the glittering buckle charms their

sight,
The shining vest, and gold encircled hat—
With equal wonder he beholds their cheeks
Glowing in all the luxury of health.

Port Felton.

Just Published,
By ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationery Store, King-street,
A NEW EDITION OF THE
ENGLISH READER:

or
Pieces in Prose and Poetry,
Selected from the best writers, designed to assist young persons to read with propriety and effect; to improve their language and sentiments, and to inculcate some of the most important principles of piety and virtue; with a few preliminary observations on the propriety of good reading. By LINDLEY MURRAY, author of English grammar, exercise, &c. Price 75 cents, bound in strong and durable leather.

March 16. 2aw2m.

James Smith,

Would accommodate a few gentle Boarders on moderate terms.

March 24.

A person who has long been in the practice of Mercantile Business and a long resident of town, would engage and wishes for employment in some mercantile house. For information apply to the Printer.

March 24.

United States Court, fifth Circuit and Virginia District.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1806.

John McIver, assignee of Josiah Watson, plaintiff—against
Bird, Savage and Bird, James Watson, John Watson, jun. James Taylor and Richard M. Scott, defendants.

THIS cause was this day heard on the bill, answers, replication thereto, exhibits, and the proceeding in the suit lately depending in this court, between Robert Bird, against Josiah Watson and John Love, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof the court not now desiring on the respective claims of the parties to the lands in the proceedings mentioned, doth adjudge, order and decree, that the marshal of this district, or one of his lawful deputies, after having advertised the time and place of such sale for five weeks successively in one or more newspapers printed in the town of Alexandria and city of Washington do expose to sale, at public auction, the tract of land in the proceedings mentioned, called Buckland, either altogether or in parcels as the parties may agree; or in case of their disagreement, in the way he may think will most enhance the price thereof, upon the following terms, to wit: One fifth part of the purchase money agreed to be paid therefor, to be in cash, and the balance in four equal annual payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid, taking bonds with sufficient securities from the purchaser or purchasers, payable to the marshal for the use of such of the parties to this sale, and the sale aforesaid, as may hereafter be adjudged entitled thereto, and retaining the title to the said lands as security for the payment of the said annual instalments and in case default be made in the said payments, or either of them that shall fall due, that the said tract of land, or the lot or lots for which the payments shall not have been made according to the tenor of the sale, be set up for public sale by the marshal, for ready money, after the time and place of such sale shall have been advertised in manner as aforesaid, and the proceeds of sale to be applied to the discharge of the sums remaining due on the purchase of the said tract of land, or the lot or lots so to be sold, and the surplus, if any, to be paid to the original purchaser. And if the parties shall prefer, the said tracts of land being sold in two or more lots, or the marshal or his deputy who may act, shall be of opinion in case of their disagreement, that the value of the said tract of land will be enhanced by a division thereof, the court doth direct that he have the same divided into as many lots as the parties shall agree on, or he think best, by the surveyor of the county of Fauquier, and sell the same so divided, and that he bring the said bonds and pay the money so to be received in cash at the sale, after having delayed the expences thereof and of the division if any shall be made into court, subject to its future order, and the marshal is directed to report his proceedings to the court, and the court doth further order and decree, that the defendants, trustees for Mrs. Watson, be permitted to reap and carry off the now growing crop from the said lands, and that the marshal sell the same, subject to that privilege, and this is to be without prejudice to any suit that Robert Bird, Bird, Savage and Bird, may hereafter bring claiming the profits of the said lands, against the said defendants, trustees as aforesaid.

A copy. Test.

W.M. MARSHALL, C.R.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE FOREGOING decree will be sold the land and premises therein mentioned, called Buckland, lying in the counties of Fauquier and Prince William. The sale will be made on the premises, on the 16th day of May next, and the land will be sold entire, or in lots, as may be thought proper on the day of sale.

Also, Under a decree of the said court, pronounced at the May term, 1803, between Robert Bird, plaintiff, against Josiah Watson and John Love, defendants, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, a tract of land, lying in the county of Westmoreland, call'd Chantilly. The sale will be made on the premises, on the 12th day of May next.

Benjamin Mosby, D. M.
for Jos. Scott, M. V. D.

[March 24.] 2aw2m.

FOR SALE,
An excellent Man Cook,
About 28 years of age. For terms apply
to the Printer.

March 24.

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this Office.

60
2aw2m

Loaf Bread Manufactory.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of repairing his bake-house he was under the necessity of suspending the baking of bread for a few days past, and having now his manufactory in complete order, has resumed the baking of Bread, Rusks, &c. He begs leave to return his most grateful thanks for past favors, and hopes to merit a continuance of their future custom.
Edw'd Lee.

March 19

co3t

FOR SALE,
TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS SALT.
Suitable for the Fishery.

E. Janney.

3 mo. 19th

co3w

10 bales Beerboom Gurlahs,
For Sale by Joseph Riddle.

March 2.

co3aw

JUST RECEIVED,
One keg of the first quality Cheev
ing Tobacco.

JESSE TALBOTT.
March 10.

co3t

PAPER.
Just Received her schr Hero from Boston,
300 reams Wrapping Papers,
150 do. Writing do.
For terms please apply to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

March 17.

co2w

Lumber Yard.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a Lumber Yard adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.
March 18.

44t colm

N. B. He continues the House-Joiner's business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

Twenty dollars reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. two of my apprentice boys, John Gibby & John Rick, nearly 18 years of age, with very dark complexions. The above reward will be given for both, or Ten Dollars for either of them, delivered safe to me at this place, or secured in any gaol, with all reasonable charges.

Levi Talbert.
March 19

co3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Davey and Mills, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and William N. Mills is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,
Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23.

All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

William N. Mills,
CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—
and has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Butter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23.

co3f

For Sale or Rent,
MY LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSE, and other buildings at Boyd's Hole, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. William F. Grymes, near the place, Mr. William Wedderburn, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.
February 21.

2awf

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Zimmerman, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, Adm'r.
John Zimmerman, Adm'r.

January 29.

2awv

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms.
A THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the Shipping or Grocery business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT.
And immediate possession given,
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE
on Fairfax-street, occupied by Jacob Hoffman
an excellent stand for the Dr. Good busi-
ness.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14.

law

TO BE RENTED,
THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING
HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts
Newton & Co.—Also, the vacant STORE
adjoining. They are large and convenient and
will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOD.

July 23.

law

PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD, on the premises, on MON-
DAY, the 6th day of April next,

The Lots of Ground, with
the Improvements, now occupied by Mr.
Hugh Smith, together with the whole remain-
ing part of the said two Lots, containing half
a square, save 43 feet 6 inches on Royal,
and 112 feet on Queen-street, deeded to and
now in the occupation of John Manderville.
The said Lots bounded on the south by the
lots formerly belonging to the late William
Ramsay; on the east by Royal-street, on the
north by Queen-street, and on the west, by
Pitt-street. One third of the purchase money
to be paid down; the remainder in 1, 2, or 3
years, as may suit the purchaser. A deed of
trust and bond will be required to secure the
payment of principal and interest thereon, annu-
ally. If any person wish to contract by
private sale, previous to April, they may apply
to John Longden, who is authorized to bar-
gain for the same. If the property be not
sold it will be leased on ground rent for ever,
on very low terms.

February 25.

law

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from General
HENRY LEE, for securing to WILLIAM
LUDWELL LEE, deceased, the payment of a
debt of sixteen thousand six hundred and six-
ty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with inter-
est thereon from the 17th day of April, 1798,
and upon the request of the legal representa-
tives of the said WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE,
deceased, I shall sell at public auction, to the
highest bidder, the following

Tracts of Land,
At the periods hereafter mentioned—that is
to say—

One Tract of LAND, stated to
contain sixteen hundred acres, called "Buf-
falo Marsh," lying in the county of Frede-
rick, together with a moiety of the Mill upon
the said tract—at Winchester, on the 4th day
of May next:

And all the Right, Title, Interest
or Claims of the said HENRY LEE and Wife,
to five hundred acres, lying in Fairfax coun-
try, at the mouth of Difficult Run, on the west
side thereof, at or near the great falls of Po-
tomac—at Fairfax Court-House, on the 18th
day of May next.

It is expected that persons wishing to pur-
chase either of the above tracts, will previous-
ly view the same.

Bushrod Washington,
TRUSTEE.

January 30.

2aw

FOR SALE,

A WELL finished three story BRICK
HOUSE and LOT, on King-street,
the most commercial street in town and in the
center of it.

A well finished two story Brick House and
Lot, on Duke-street, near the river.

A Lot of Ground a short mile above town,
containing five and one eighth acres, near the
river.

Twelve hundred and eighty acres of military
Land, in the state of Tennessee, on Obey's
river, a branch of the Cumberland river;

A tract of Land containing 510 acres, in
Greenbrier county, Virginia.

Also, a very convenient and well finished
Brick House and Lot, in George-Town, with
Brick Stable, Coach House, &c.

Also, a two story Frame House and Lot, in
George-Town, and Bake House—the lot is 18
feet 4 inches front and 107 feet deep.—A
part payment will be expected down, and a
liberal credit given for the balance.

If the George-Town property is not sold by
private sale, it will be offered at public sale,
on the first Monday in May next.

Samuel Craig.

January 22.

2aw

TO BE RENTED,
For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY on Great
Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOOD.

January 3.

2awt

For Sale,
BETWEEN three and four hundred acres
of PRIME LAND, lying on the new
turnpike road, about 23 miles from Alexan-
dria. This tract is well watered, well tim-
bered, with some excellent meadow on it,
and much more may be made—One hundred
acres are in wood. Apply for terms to Cuth-
bert Powell, in Alexandria, or the subscri-
ber near the premises, Fairfax county, Vir-
ginia. RICHARD BLAND LEE.

February 16.

law

VALUABLE LANDS.

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill-Tract of Land, si-
tuate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about
six miles from the town of Alexandria; con-
taining about eleven hundred acres. On this
tract are two plantations besides the mill farm
—on the latter there is a very good mill, in
which are one pair of burrs, and one pair of
cullen stones, with elevator, &c. complete
for merchant work—a distillery convenient
to the mill, with four stills and every nec-
essary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-
house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it, to
accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out-
house requisite on a farm—a very good gar-
den, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the
choicest fruits this country can afford. There
is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared,
the remainder in woods and a great part of it
heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of
meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be
made on the bottoms adjoining the runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres,
about two miles from Alexandria, part of the
Cleish Tract, and adjoining the lands of Mes-
sieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and
John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road run-
ning through it. This tract is mostly in
woods, and conveniently situated for country
seats. If these lands should be sold at private
sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in
payment, if more convenient to the purchas-
ers, stock of any of the banks from Rich-
mond to New-York, or any kind of stock of
the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first
day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that
day, be sold at public auction, to the highest
bidder—and on the following day the Cleish
Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill
Tract will be divided into three or four farms
and sold subject to a lease of four and an half
years from the first day of July last. The
Cleish Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or
20 acres each. If sold at public auction the
terms will be made known on the days of
sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4.

co3w law till 1st May

Just now Published,

AND FOR SALE

By ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, in King-
street,

A NEW WORK,

Entitled

GEOGRAPHICAL COMPILATION

For the Use of Schools.

Being an accurate description of all the
Empires, Kingdoms, Republics and States in
the known world, with an account of their
population, government, religion, manners,
literature, universities, history, civil divi-
sions, ecclesiastical hierarchy, principalities,
(with an account of their importance, remark-
able monuments, illustrious citizens, com-
merce and population, &c. &c. &c.)

The whole arranged in a catechetical form
compiled from the best American, English, and
French authors. By D. L. C. teacher
of geography.

In this compilation will be found several in-
teresting and new particulars concerning the
latest transactions in Europe, Asia and Afri-
ca; with a long and accurate description of
the United States and Spanish America. Al-
so a description of the most famous of the an-
cient nations, as Palestine or Judea, Greece,
Italy, Gaul, &c. &c.

This work is printed on a handsome type,
on elegant paper, neatly bound and lettered;
in two vols. 12 mo. Price \$2.50 cents.

This book has obtained, been approved and
subscribed to by the President of the United
States, by the Secretary of State, by the Di-
rectors of Colleges of Union at Schenectady,
in the state of New-York, of George-Town,
and of St. Mary, in Baltimore; in which last
institution, as likewise the ladies seminary of
Mrs. La Combe, and of Mr. Bacanois, in Bal-
timore; of Mrs. Rivardi, and Mrs. Greeland,
in Philadelphia; and of Miss De St. Mennin,
in Burlington, New-Jersey. It has been ad-
opted, to the exclusion of all other treatises
of geography. It has also obtained the sub-
scription of the most respectable part of the
citizens of Philadelphia, New-York, Balti-
more, and of the state of New-Jersey. This
makes the author entertain the flattering pros-
pects of seeing his labor rewarded by the s-
frage of a liberal and enlightened public, who
doubtless will encourage a work which has
been sanctioned by so many able citizens in
the Union, and for which no trouble has been
spared to render it at the same time instruc-
tive and agreeable.

Delectando. pariterque Monendo.

Horat, de Arte poëtica.

March 2.

co3law4w*

FOR SALE,
7000 bushels SALT, suitable
for the Fisheries.

Apptly to

Joseph Smith,

Upper end of King-street.

March 7.

co

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money,

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction at

DAWSON'S TAVERN, in the town of

LEESBURG, in the county of Loudoun, on

WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May next

(if fair, if not, the next fair day) by virtue

of a decree of the court of the United States